The following article from the NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER does the motives, conduct, and position of the Conservatives no more than justice. They are the liberal sentiments of liberal minds, and are characteristic of the good sense and sound discretion which generally pervade the columns of that journal. We hope they will be duly appreciated by all who wish to see the prosperity of the country restored, and the purity of our republican in-

We are pleased with the spirit of the remarks which we see in the last number of the Lexington (Va.) Gezette on the true policy of the Winga, in reference to the class of politicians understood to be comprised in the general term Conservatives. The immediate object of the Gazette is to recommend to the favor of the Whigs the nomination of Mr. Tallmang as the Opposition candidate for the Vice Presidency; a proposition worthy of very serious consideration, but which we do not now propose to speak of. What we mean to express our entire coincidence in is, the general reasoning by which the Gazette sustains its object. We refer especially to the sentiments embraced in the following passages which we extract from that paper:

"The Statesman says: 'The recent Whig triumphs

which we extract from that paper:

"The Statesman says: 'The recent Whig triumphs will have the effect of opening the eyes of many of those who supported the Chief Magistrate in his career of despotism.' How, we ask, were those Whig triumphs gained? Were they not by the Conservatives uniting with the Whigs? In our humble opinion, however, there is no difference, except in names, between the liberal Conservative and the moderate Whig.

cept in names, between the liberal Conservative and the moderate Whig.

"Let us rather inquire whether a man is honest; whether he now entertains liberal principles, rather than whether he was or was not an original Jackson man. Suppose we should exclude from the Whig ranks all who were once supporters of Gen. Jackson, and how many would there be left?"

"We believe it to be the bounden duty of every good Whig to sacrifice something of his own personal predilections to advance the interest of the great, the glorious cause in which he is battling."

Our friend the Editor of the Lexington Gazette

sonal predilections to advance the interest of the great, the glorious cause in which he is battling."

Our friend the Editor of the Lexington Gazette does not, we think, overrate the importance of the position which the Conservatives occupy, or the patriotic motives by which they have generally been governed in their opposition to the destructive measures of the Administration. But, were mere policy, instead of a just respect for their motives, to govern us, it ought to be borne in mind, as is certainly true, that it is in great part by their aid that the elections throughout the country (and especially in the State of New York) have been carried against the Administration. Nor ought we to shut our eyes to the fact that they still hold the balance of power.

When we say that a minority in any Government can only become a majority by convincing a sufficient number of the majority that their measures are wrong, and that they ought therefore to oppose instead of supporting them, we only state a self-evident proposition. This relinquishment of error we cannot expect from our late opponents, now our fellow-laborers in support of what we and they believe to be true and right in politics, if we undervalue the acquisition of their talents and rumbers; much less if we abuse and decry them the moment they show a disposition to co-operate with the Whigs in the work of reform and regeneration.

The results of the fate elections, it may be assumed as at least possible, would not have been what they were, had it not for the testant taken in Congress

work of reform and regeneration.

The results of the fate elections, it may be assumed as at least possible, would not have been what they were, had it not for the stand taken in Congress and at home by prominent Conservatives, who had the confidence of their own party, and carried the conscientious reflecting portion of it with them. Those Conservatives gave evidence, in this their course, of the highest moral courage. They were sacrificing themselves with their own party for the sake of principle. Had they consented to abandon principle, they could have received any thing within the gift of the Government. They preferred their country to their party; and by their aid the country may yet be saved from the peril in which the course of the Administration has placed it.

Let not our political friends deceive themselves. To put down the present misrule will require all the strength and co-operation of all who are opposed to it. Those count too much upon pliability or want of sensibility on the part of the Conservatives, who expect them quietly to consent to see their prominent friends denounced by those whom they are helping into power, (as far as concurrent action can contribute to effect that purpose.) Their abandonment of the Administration is the best evidence of their honesty of purpose, and, so far as they may have here-tofore erred, it is the best evidence of their honesty even in error. That honesty ought to be regarded as a sure guarantee for the future.

Considerably more than two years must elapse before the next Presidential election. In the mean time, harmony and unreserved good-will ought to be cultivated among all who are opposed to the destruc-

Considerably more than two years must elapse before the next Presidential election. In the mean time, harmony and unreserved good-will ought to be cultivated among all who are opposed to the destructive measures of the administration. The way to produce that feeling is not to look back, but to Look AHEAD. Between the Whigs and the Conservatives let there be no crimination or recrimination. Let the mistakes or errors of the past, whatever they may have been, be overlooked, and let us only look forward for the future to the accomplishment of the great ends which both have in view. The only change for maintaining, beyond the present term, the change for maintaining, beyond the present term, the ascendancy of the administration party, is from the indiscretion or folly of the Opposition. This is what the leaders of "the party" now rely upon. Let them

not be graughed!

With regard to Mr. TALLMADGE, whose name has been mixed up with this discussion in the Virginia papers, we want no better evidence of the feelings papers, we want no better evidence of the feelings which prevail in his own State than the unanimous resolution of approbation and support of him passed at the last great Whig meeting in the city of New York. Measures, after all, can only be carried out by men. For that purpose, when we come to select our candidates, let such names be presented as are calculated to secure the greatest s rength, and we shall then command success.

For the present, in language which we cheerfully

snail then command success.

For the present, in language which we cheerfully adopt from the New York Times, the organ of the Conservatives in New York, we conclude by repeating a sentiment we have already expressed: "Let occurrences of the past be forgotten or overlook ed; and let all honest, truehearted patriots unite upon the most eligible and competent men to rescue American liberty from the thraldom of tyranny, and raise a suffering, oppressed, and prostrate nation to the summit of honor, prosperity, and happiness."

TALLEYRAND.

Talleyrand, who has lately, at the advanced age of eighty-four, paid the debt of nature, was one of the most extraordinary men of whom we have any knowledge; and as he has filled a large space in the public eye, and acted a prominent part in the affairs of Europe, for the last fifty years, the following authentic hiographical notice of him, translated from the Ambos Mundos, for this paper, and published in November last, will not be unacceptable toour readers at the recent time. eptable to our readers at the present time : we

"Charles Maurice Talleyrand de Perigord, was born "Charles Maurice Talleyrand de Perigord, was born in Paris, March 7th, 1754. Altogether decended from the illustrious family of the Counts of Perigord, the fortune of Talleyrand was far from being pleasing upon his entrance upon life; and having moreover had the misfortune of being born lame, he was deprived of the right of primogeniture which was transferred to his brother, the Count Archambault. Notwithstanding, the elegance of his deportment and the force of his talents secured to him upon his entrance into society, every kind of success, proper to satisfy his youthful talents secured to him upon his entrance into society, every kind of success, proper to satisfy his youthful prido. Destined by family considerations to embrace a clerical career, he entered, very young, the University of St. Sulpice, where his name and exquisite taste made for him a large number of admirers. Having received the sacred orders, he was chosen agents declars, in 1780, at 26 years of expand at 24 naving received the sacred orders, he was chosen agente del clers, in 1780, at 26 years of age, and at 34 he saw himself elevated to the dignity of Bishop of Autum. In a position so brilliant, increased indeed by the celebrity of his talents, Talleyrand plunged into every kind of dissipation and pleasure, which although it brought upon him the reproof and contempt of a part of the court and nobility, procured him unheard of celebrity in the Salons of Versailles and Paris. His conduct was a singular contrast with the high religious celebrity in the Salons of Versalites and Paris. His conduct was a singular contrast with the high religious character of his office. It would take a volume to re-cord the numerous gallantries, and the fine strokes of epigramatic wit which rendered him at this time so

At the epoch of the revolution of 1787, he was selected a deputy by the clergy of his diocese, to the States General. Here Talleyrand began his political career. He ardently embraced the national cause, and continued He ardently embraced the national cause, and continued defending it with a talent and perseverance, which afterwards placed him in the front rank of the revolutionary movement. Among his many remarkable acts in this body, and which particularly arrested public attention, were his motion for the suppression of tithes, and the application of the real property of the clergy to the use of the Treasury—the compilation of a vast deal of information upon Real Estate, upon Weights and Measures, and Public Instruction, and as a member of the Constitutional Committee, for his famous report on the Rights of Man. On the 16th of February, 1790, he

was elected President of the Assembly, and on the 14th of July, in the same year, he officiated as High Priest at the solemn ceremony of the French Confederation in the Campus Martius. His conduct in this and other matters having drawn upon him theodium of the Church at Rome, Pius VI. published a bill of excommunication against Talleyrand, who, in consequence, was dismissed from the bishopric of Autun. In 1791, he was elected a member of the Directory, from the department of Paris. Charged by Louis XIV. in the beginning of 1792, with a mission to England, he remained in it two years, in correspondence with the first men of the Republic, although affecting a persecution on its part, and enjoyed the confidence of Pitt, and the other English ministers. Not withstanding, his secret machinations drew upon him a vigorous order to leave England. He was compelled therefrom to flee to the United States. Having returned to France in 1793, through the influence of Madame de Stael, Talleyrand continued to be one of the most distinguished men in the country, in consequence of the great measures in which he was engaged. In 1797, he was appointed Minister of Foreign Relations and continued in his post, despite of the general distrust which his character inspired, until July 19, 1799.

Legued before-haud with General Buonaparte, Tal-

Relations and continued in his post, despite of the general distrust which his character inspired, until July 19, 1799.

Lesqued before-hand with General Buonaparte, Talleyrand passed in retirement the interval of four months, from the fall from the ministry to the return of Buonaparte from Egypt. No sooner, however, had Buonaparte set foot upon the coast of Provence, than Talleyrand pressed upon him the idea of realizing the government of the world, and he was the original author of the revolution of the 18th Brumaine, which placed the power in the hands of the Consul Buonaparte. This event sgain placed him in the Ministry, and in it he continued his diplomatic labors, no less important than the military deeds of the First Consul, down to the peace of Amiens. By arrangements with the Court of Rome, the Pope released Talleyrand from ecclesiastical obligations, and he returned to a secular life. The first use he made of this change was to marry Mrs. Grant, whom he had formerly known at Hamburg. After Napoleon was elevated to the Imperial dignity, he made Talleyrand Grand Chamberlsin of the Empire, and in 1806, he bestowed upon him the title of Sovereign Prince of Benevento, preserving notwithstanding his post in the Ministry, until the unjust aggression upon Spain, when in consequence of a dissent in opinion from the Emperor, he was dismissed from the Ministry, although promoted at the same time to the dignity of Vice-Graat Elector, which opened a way to all his designs.

From this time there commenced between the Emperor and the Prince of Benevento, a kind of ward de salon and of epigrams, in which the Conquetor of Europe was frequently defeated. Napoleon knowing that he disapproved of the Spanish war, contrived a singular piece of vengeance, which was to charge Talleyrand with the duty of going to receive and of guarding in his own palace of Valency, Ferdinand and the other Spanish princes. This and other causes, so much aggravated the animosity of Talleyrand against the Emperor that he never ceased preparing

Foreign Relations, with the title of Prince Talleyrand, he was sent to the Congress at Vienna in the quality of French Plenipotentiary. When Napoleon returned from Elba, Talleyrand joined Louis XVIII. at Ghent and returned with him to Paris after the battle of Waterloo.—From this time, although abused and vilified by the public and feared by the government of Louis XVIII. Talleyrand did not cease to exercise a great influence in public affairs, receiving at the same time continual proofs of regard and eateem on every side from the European monarchs, who rivalled each other in heaping upon him favors, and in honoring him with the highest titles of their respective States. In this same position Talleyrand continued during the reign of Charles X.—Finally, in the Revolution of July, 1830, he found himself placed at the side of Louis Philip, by whom he was Finally, in the Revolution of July, 1830, he found himself placed at the side of Louis Philip, by whom he was appointed Minister to England. After his resignation of this embassy, he retired to his palace at Valency, where he was regarded as a sort of oracle, and was consulted by half the sovereigns of Europe. The astonishing versatility of Talleyrand's political career—the confidence which he has enjoyed alike from the Republic, the Empire, the Restoration, and the Government of Louis Philip—his great political sagacity, learning, and talent—the extended length of his life—his singular physical constitution—and the undiminished vigor of his intellect, made him one of the most remarkable men of this or any other age. Metternich, Talleyrand, and Machiavel, belong to the same school of diplomacy, and are not surpassed by any other diplomatic characters in history.

IMPORTANT OFFICIAL PAPERS. The follwing Message from the President of the United States was communicated to the House of Re-presentatives on Wednesday last:

To the House of Representatives of the United States : I transmit, in compliance with a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 11th inst. reports from the Secretaries of State, Treasury, and War, with the documents referred to by them respectively. It will be seen that the outrages committed on the steamboat Sir Robert Peel, under the British flag within the waters of the United States, and on the steamboat Telegraph. the United States, and on the steamboat Telegraph, under the American flag at Brockville, in Upper Canada, have not been followed by any demand, by either Go-vernment on the other, for redress. These acts have vernment on the other, for redress. These acts have been, so far, treated on each side as criminal offences committed within the jurisdiction of tribunals competent to inquire into the facts, and to punish the persons con-cerned in them. Investigations have been made, some of the individuals inculpated have been arrested, and prosecutions are in progress, the result of which cannot be doubted. The excited state of public feeling on the borders of Canada, on both sides of the line, has occaborders of Canada, on both sides of the line, has occasioned the most painful anxiety to this Government.—
Every effort has been, and will-be, made to prevent the success of the design apparently formed, and in the course of execution, by Canadians who have found a refuge within our territory, aided by a few reckless persons of our own country, to involve the nation in a war with a neighboring and friendly Power. Such design cannot succeed while the two Governments appreciate and confidently rely upon the good faith of each other in the performance of their respective duties. With a fixed determination to use all the means in my power to put a speedy and satisfactory termination to these border troubles, I have the most confident assurances of the cordial co-operation of the British authorities, at home troubles, I have the most confident assurances of the cordial co-operation of the British authorities, at home and in the North American possessions, in the accomplishment of a purpose so sincerely and earnestly desired by the Governments and the people of the United States and Great Britain.

M. VAN BUREN. Washington, June 20, 1838.

A number of Documents accompanied this Message, A number of Documents accompanies an increase, the contents of which may be generally inferred from the Message itself. The following report from the Secretary of War, however, is of sufficient consequence

be separated from the rest for publication : DEPARTMENT OF WAR, June 19, 1838.

Sin: In relation to so much of the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 11th instant, as has, by your direction, been referred to this Department, I have the honor to state that, on the receipt of intelligence of the destruction of the British steamer Sir Robert Peel, orders were immediately issued to the commanding of-ficer at Fort Ningara, to detach a portion of his force to Sackett's Harbor; and, shortly after, the disposable recruits at New York and Fort Monroe were ordered,

recruits at New York and Fort Monroe were ordered, part to strengthen that post, part to Plattsburg, and part to Swanton, on the Vermont frontier, at the same time, measures were taken to employ a steamer, to be manned with a competent military force, for police purposes, on each of the lakes Erie and Ontario.

The Department, having subsequently received information, communicated by the Governor of the State of New York, that the disturbers of public order had taken refuge on a portion of the Thousand Islands, situated within the jurisdiction of the United States, where they were collecting arms and munitions of war, and engaged in fitting out hostile expeditions against Canada. Major General Macomb was despatched to Sackett's Harbor, to take the command of the forces on the Northern frontier, with instructions to take prompt Sackett's Haroor, to take and vigorous measures to maintain our treaty stipulations and to execute the laws of the United States, and especially to lose no time in directing operations against the lawless men who, for the avowed purpose of committing depredations upon the territory of a friendly Power, have stationed themselves on the islands in the river St. Lawrence. The General has been since advised to station a guard of regulars at each of the ferries on the river, and at each port of entry on the lakes,

bave, as yet, been stationed along the frontier, as is believed to be the intention; that service appearing still to be performed by the volunteers and militia of Upper and Lower Canada—a force estimated, by competent pudges, at about twenty-five thousand men. The regulars now in the Canadas are ten regiments of the line of six hundred and fifty men each, to be carried up to fifteen regiments; two battalions of guards, eight hundred and fifty men each, to be carried up to fifteen regiments; two battalions of guards, eight hundred and fifty men each. It is presumed that the usual proportion of artillery will be attached to the regular forces in these colonies, and in the Canadas, making an aggregate regulate force of between fifteen and sixteen thousand men.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant.

J. R. POINSETT.

To the Parsident of the U.S.

To the PRESIDENT OF THE U S.

P. S. The accompanying extracts of letters received from his excellency the Governor of New York, contain such information as has been received by this Depart-ment on the subject of the recent disturbances on the Northern frontier.

ANOTHER AWFUL CATASTROPHE. The fears which have prevailed for several days for the fate of the Pulaski steam packet, due at Baltimore on Saturday last from Savannah and Charlesston, were too awfully realized on the arrival of yesterday evening's mail. No words can exaggerate the horrors of the following account of her destruction.

OFFICE OF THE WILMINGTON ADVERTISER.

Loss of the steam packet Pulaski, with a crew of thirty-seven, and one hundred and fifty or one hundred and sixty passengers.

On Thursday, the 14th instant, the steamer Pu-laski, Captain Dubois, left Charleston for Baltimore with about 150 passengers, of whom about 50 were

ladies.

At about 11 o'clock on the same night, while off the North Carolina coast, say 30 miles from land, weather moderate and night dark, the starboard boiler exploded, and the vessel was lost, with all the passengers and crew except those whose names are enumerated among the saved in the list to be found below.

are enumerated among the saved in the list to be found below.

We have gathered the following facts from the first mate, Mr. Hibbard, who had charge of the boat at the time. Mr. Hibbard states that at about 10 o'clock at night he was called to the command of the boat, and that he was pacing the promenade deck in front of the steerage-house; that he found himself, shortly after, upon the main deck, lying between the mast and side of the boat; that, upon the return of consciousness, he had a confused idea of having heard an explosion, something like that of gunpowder, immediately before he discovered himself in his then situation. He was induced, therefore, to rise and walk aft, where he discovered that the boat midships was blown entirely to pieces; that the head of the starboard boiler was blown out, and the top torn open; that the timbers and plank and the top torn open; that the timbers and plank on the starboard side were forced asunder, and that the boat took in water whenever she rolled in that

He became immediately aware of the horrors of their situation, and the danger of letting the passengers know that the boat was sinking, before lowering the small boats. He proceeded, therefore, to do this. Upon dropping the boat, he was asked his object, and he replied that it was to pass around the steamer to ascertain her condition. Before doing this, however, he took in a couple of men. He ordered the other boats to be lowered, and two were shortly put into the water, but they leaked so much in consequence of their long exposure to the sun, that one of them sunk, after a fruitless attempt to bail her. He had in the interim taken several from the water, until the number made ten. In the other boat afloat there were eleven. While they were making a fruitless attempt to bail the small boat, the Pulaski went down with a dreadful crash, in about 45 minutes after the explosion.

Both boats pow missited upon Mr. Hibberd's directing their course to the shore, but he resisted their remon-He became immediately aware of the horrors of

their course to the shore, but he resisted their remon-strances, replying that he would not abandon the spot until daylight. At about three o'clock in the morning they started, in the midst of the wallings of the hopeless beings who were floating around in every direction, upon pieces of the wreck, to seek land, which was about thirty miles distant. After pulling about thirteen hours, the persons in both Loats became tired, and insisted that Mr. Hibberd should land This he opposed, thinking it safest to proceed along the coast, and to enter some one of its numerous inlets; but he was at length forced to yield to the green's desired the statement. forced to yield to the general desire, and to attempt a landing upon the beach, a little cast of Stump Inles.

He advised Mr. Cooper of Ca., who had accommend of the other boat, and a couple of ladies with two children He advised Mr. Cooper of Ga. he had to the other bost, sad a couple of ladies with two children under his charge, to wait until his boat had first landed, as he apprehended much danger in the attempt, and, should they succeed, they might assist him and the ladies and children. There were eleven persons in the mate's boat, (having taken two black women from Mr. Cooper's.) Of these, two passengers, one of the 'tew, and the two negro women were drowned, and six gained the shore. After waiting for a signal, which he received from the mate, Mr. Cooper and his companions landed in about three hours after the first boat, in safety.—They then proceeded a short distance across Stump Sound, to Mr. Redd's, of Onslow county, where they remained from Friday evening until Sunday morning, and then started for Wilmington. The mate and two passengers reached here this morning (18th June) about 9 o'clock.

Passengers who left Charleston

Passengers who left Charleston. Mrs. Nightingale, and servant; Mrs. Fraser, and child; Mrs. Wilkins, and child; Mrs. Mackay, child, and servant; Miss A. Parkman, Miss C. Parkman, Miss T. Parkman; Mrs. Hutchison, two children and servant; Mrs. Lamar, Miss R. Lamar; Miss M. Lamar, Miss R. S. Lamar; Mrs. Dunham, Mrs. Cumming, and servant; Mrs. Stewart, and servant; Mrs. Wort, Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. Wagner, child, and servant; Miss Drayton, Mrs. Pringle, and child; Miss Pringle, and nurse; Mrs. Murray, Miss Murray, Mrs. Britt, Miss Heald, Mrs. Rutledge, Miss Rutledge, Miss Rutledge, Mrs. H. S. Ball, nurse, child and serving Mrs. Rutledge, Mrs. H. S. Ball, nurse, child and serving Mrs. Rutledge, Mrs. H. S. Ball, nurse, child and serving Mrs. Rutledge, Mrs. H. S. Ball, nurse, child and serving Mrs. Rutledge, Mrs. H. S. Ball, nurse, child and serving Mrs. Rutledge, Mrs. H. S. Ball, nurse, child and serving Mrs. Rutledge, Mrs. H. S. Ball, nurse, child and serving Mrs. Rutledge, Mrs. H. S. Ball, nurse, child and serving Mrs. Rutledge, Mrs Mrs. Britt, Miss Heald, Mrs. Rutledge, Miss Rutledge, Mrs. H. S. Ball, nurse, child, and servant; Miss Trapier, Mrs. Longworth, Mrs. Eddings, and child; Miss Mikell, Mrs. Coy, and child; Miss Clarke, Mrs. B. F. Smith, Mrs. N. Smith, Mrs. Grego-Mrs. Brys. Hubbard, Mrs. Merritt, Miss Clarke, Mrs. B. F. Smith, Mrs. N. Smith, Mrs. Gregory, Mrs. Davis, Mrs. Hubbard, Mrs. Merritt, Miss Greenwood, Gen. Heath, Col. Dunham, Maj. Twigg's Judge Rochester, Judge Cameron, Rev. E. Crots, Rev. Mr. Murray, Dr. Stewart, Dr. Cumming, Dr. Wilkins; Messrs. S. B. Parkham, G. B. Lamar, C. Lamar, W. Lamar, T. Lamar, R. Hutchinson, R. Brower, L. Livermore, B. W. Fosdick, H. Eldridge, C. Ward, G. Huntington, J. H. Cooper, H. B. Nichols, L. Bird, A. Lovejoy, W. W. Foster, J. L. Wort, C. Hodson, W. A. Stewart, D. Ash. A. Hamilton, S. Miller, R. W. Lovejoy, W. W. Foster, J. L. Wort, C. Hodson, W. A. Stewart, D. Ash, A. Hamilton, S. Miller, R. W. Pooler, R. W. Pooler, Jr. W. C. N. Swift, A. Burns, H. N. Carter, Pringle, Rutledge, H. S. Ball, Longworth, F. M'Rea, T. C. Rowand, Edings, R. Scabrook, S. Keith, G. W. Coy, T. Whaley, W. Whaley, O. Giegorie, N. Smith, B. F. Smith, G. Y. Davis, R. D. Walker, E. W. James, Hubbard, J. Auze, Bennett, Clifton, Merritt, Greenwood, Evans, and Freeman.

Passengers saved in the two vanels.

Mrs. P. M. Nightingale, servant and child, of Cum-erland Island; Mrs. W. Fraser and child, St. Simons. berland Island; Mrs. W. Fraser and child, St. Simons, Geo.; J. H. Cooper, Glynn, Georgia; P. W. Pooler, Savannah, Georgia; Capt. Pooler, sen.; Wm. Robertson, Savannah, Georgia; Elias L. Barney, N. C.; Solomon...; S. Hibberd, 1st mate Pulaski; W. C. N. Swift, New Bedford; Z. A. Zeuchtenberg, Munich; Charles B. Tappan, New York; Gideon West, New Bedford, boatswain; B. Brown, Norfolk, steward

Persons drowned in landing

Mr. Bird, of Bryhn co., Georgia; an old gentleman from Buffalo, N. Y., and recently from Pensacola; a young man, name unknown; Jenny, a colored woman; Priscilla, a colored woman, stewardess.

The Capture of five Slave Vessels.—The Bermuda razette, of the 29th of May, contains a notice of the arrival at Hamilton, of her Majesty's ship Pearle, commanded by Lord Paget, having in charge two slave vessels captured by the Pearle, toward the close of April; one was the brig Diligent, captured after a chase of fitteen hours. She had on board 480 slaves, besides a crew of 45 men; 40 of the slaves had died on the passage. The other was the Opposition, and was captured the same day. She had, however, previously landed her slaves on the south side of Cuba.

Another slaver, the brig Cameon, with 580 slaves, and been captured by the British armed schr. Sappho. The schooner Benjamin Gaither, Conover, arrived last evening from Chagres, reports that on the 23d of May, when off Ponce, P. R. fell in with and was boarded by H. B. M. brig Snake, which reported that she had captured two slave vessels, which were bound for the Havana, the Matilda and Arrogant.

Another Murder in Arkansas.-A Mr. James W. Another Murder in Arkansas.—A Mr. James W. Grant, committed a wanton and unprovoked murder on Gabriel Silby, in St. Francois county, Arkansas, on the 16th May. The sons of the deceased, who are young men in indigent circumstances, offered a reward of \$100 for the apprellension of the murder of their father. TWENTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Evening Season. WEDNESDAY, June 21.

The Sub-treasury bill again under consideration—
Mr. DROMGOOLE addressed the committee at length in a constitutional argument against the employment of State banks as depositories of the public money, and in favor of the bill as the only remaining resort, unless to a National Bank, which he held to be still more heterodox.

Mr. PRENTISS, of Mississippi, now obtained the floor, and commenced a speech of great interest and animation, in which he traced the history of the experiments on the currency, and commented with se-

animation, in which he traced the history of the experiments on the currency, and commented with severity on the course of some gentlemen who had changed their political preferences, and were now the advocates of this bill and of the Administration generally. He continued to speak until about half-past six o'clock, when he gave way for a motion that the committee rise. It rose accordingly.

Mr. BRONSON laid on the table, and had leave for the printing of an amendment to the bill, which he proposed hereafter to move.

The SPEAKER laid before the House a message from the President of the United States, transmitting papers on the subject of the outrages on our frontier.

The message was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

And then the House adjourned.

IN SENATE.

THURSDAY, June 21. The day was principally occupied in a discussion growing out of the presentation, by Mr. Niles, of resolutions of the Legislature of Connecticut, against the Sub-treasury bill, &c. After which,

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, June 21. Messrs. HOFFMAN, and HAMER were, on their own request, excused from serving on the select committee on the memorial of Francis P. Blair.

Ordered, That the CHAIR appoint other members in their stead.

Mr. PAYNTER, by leave, presented certain memorials and resolutions of different meetings in Philadelphia, for and against the Sub-Treasury

Mr. TILLINGHAST obtained an order that the resolutions of the Legislature of Rhode Island, which, when presented by him, had through accident not been printed on the journal of the House, should now be inserted with an entry stating the former

Mr. CUSHING modified his resolution calling for a report from the Committee on Foreign Rela-tions so as to include the resolutions of the States of Rhode Island and of Vermont among those to be

reported upon.

Mr. ADAMS then resumed the floor in support of his amendment, declaratory of the doctrine that the Government has no power under the Constitution to admit into the Union the people of any foreign State. He continued to speak till the expiration of the morning hour. A little further time was then, by consent, allowed him; but before he had concluded,

cluded,
Mr. HARLAN demanded the orders of the day.
Bills from the Senate were then read, and referred; and the Senate's amendments to certain bills of the House were concurred in.
The House then, on motion of Mr. CAMBRE-LENG, went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. Connor, of North Carolina, in the chair,) and resumed the consideration of the

SUB-TREASURY BILL.

Mr. DUNCAN got leave to have certain amend-ments to the bill proposed by him laid on the table

ments to the bits proposed by mississippi, then resumed and printed.

Mr. PRENTISS, of Mississippi, then resumed the floor, and continued his address to the committee in opposition to the bill, and particularly in reply to Mr. Pickens' appeal to the interests of the South in behalf of the bill. He spoke until the expiration of

the morning sitting, when
The House, at 2 o'clock, took its daily recess.

Monday, June 18.

Mr. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS presented a memorial of mechanics and laborers in the employment of Government upon the Treasury building, as follows: To the Hon. House of Representatives in Congress assembled: We, the mechanics and workmen in the emp

We, the mechanics and workmen in the employ of Government at the Treasury building, many of whom have removed our families from a distance, and have no other means of support than their daily labor; and knowing that it has been the constant practice of Government to grant furloughs to its officers of large salaries, and continue their pay—

We therefore most humbly pray that your honorable body will cause us to receive our pay during the support.

body will cause us to receive our pay during the suspen-sion of the Treasury building; and we will ever pray,

The memorial was, on motion, referred to the Committee on Public Buildings.

TUESDAY, June 19.

To the Hon. Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assem-bled:

The memorial of the undersigned represents that they were employed as mechanics on the new Treasury building, under the strongest possible implied contract that they would continue to be so employed, during good behaviour, until the building should be completed.

The late suspension of the work forced your memorialists out of employment at a time when it was impressional to complete the stronger of the stronger of the surface of the stronger of the stronger

practicable to pursue their business elsewhere; and not having any notice that the implied contract with them would be violated, they had made no arrangements to would be violated, they had made no arrangements to procure support for themselves and families by other means. Many of them, for no neglect of theirs, have suffered more than can be believed by your honorable body; and being assured that, under all the circumstances, there is a strong moral obligation upon Congress to compensate them for such suffering, they rely upon your justice to grant the relief so clearly merited and demanded by the premises. And your memorialists, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

The memorial was, on motion, referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

The memorial was, on motion, referre mittee on Public Buildings and Grounds

IN SENATE,

FRIDAY, June 22. Mr. BUCHANAN presented several petitions for the passage of the Sub-Treasury bill. Agreed to.
Mr. GRUNDY reported a bill to change the time
of holding the circuit court of the U.S. for East
Tennessee, which was considered and ordered to a

Mr. TIPTON introduced a bill giving assent to Congress to certain acts of the legislature of Florida. Referred.

Mr. MOUTON reported a bill for the relief of a land claimant in Louisiana.

WASHINGTON MONUMENT SOCIETY

Mr. NORVELL presented a memorial from the Washington Monument Association, in reference to the charges lately made against the Association in the U. S. Senate. It was read, and Mr. King obected to its language, as improper.

Mr. MORRIS moved that it be returned to the

memorialists.
Mr. PRESTON opposed this course, and Mr. M. withdrew his objections.

Mr. NORVELL explained the object and statenents of the memoria

On motion of Mr. SEVIER, it was laid on the [The memorial states that \$28,000 have been collected by the memorialists, minus the expenses of collection, and that of this sum Ohio contributed

collection, and that of this sum Ohio contributed about \$6,000.]

The act to test, by experience, the strength of steam boilers, returned from the House with an amendment was taken up, and the amendment was concurred in. So the bill was finally passed.

The amendments of the House to the bill making appropriations for certain roads in Wisconsin were considered, and

nsidered, and Mr. TIPTON moved that the Senate do not con-The bill for the benefit of the Alabama, Florida and Georgia Rail Road Co. was taken up, and after some consideration, was ordered to a third reading.

PRIVATE LAND CLAIMS. The special order of the day for this day being the bills from the committee on Private Land Claims was taken up, and it occupied the whole day, until The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

After the Journal had been read, the consideration of the Report of the Committee on Forcign Affairs in relation to Texas was resumed.

Mr. ADAMS, being entitled to the floor, spoke until the expiration of the hour in opposition to the course taken by the committee.

ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS Before proceeding to the private order of the day, Mr. McKENNAN hoped the House would consider the resolution offered on a former day by Mr. Boon, fixing a day for terminating the present session of

Congress,
Objection being made, Mr. McKENNAN moved

Objection being made, Mr. McKENNAN moved a suspension of the rules, and demanded the Ayes and Noes, which being ordered, were Ayes 139, Noes 55.

So the rules were suspended.

The resolution was then read, and proposed the first Monday in July, but was afterward modified by inserting the second Monday in that month.

Mr. R. GARLAND moved to amend, by striking out the "second" and inserting the "third" Monday. After some debate this amendment was rejected—Ayes 90, Noes 121.

On motion of Mr. SHERROD WILLIAMS the subject was postponed to Friday next—Ayes 95.

subject was postponed to Friday next-Ayes 95, Noes 85.

SUB-TREASURY. On motion of Mr. CAMBRELENG the rules were suspended and the House went into Committee and resumed the consideration of the Sub-Treasury bill. Mr. HUNTER, of Va., spoke on the subject till

Tolls.—The tolls on the Pennsylvania Canals exceed during the year the tolls on the New York Canals by \$200,000.

COMMUNICATIONS.

THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT, &C.

The editorial of the Globe of Tuesday, in relation o the offensive remarks of Messrs. Allen and Mor ris, of Ohio, on the subject of the Monument Association, seems to require some notice. The editor, or rather the Senators from Ohio, assert that the bill was rejected "simply because the Senate did not wish to identify the Government with the city of Washington in any form, with a transaction which when fully investigated, might perchance couple the Monument and its glorious name with shame rather than honor." Whatever may be the shame of this transaction,

t will not be found, upon the most rigid investiga-

ion, to result from any misconduct or inattention of the Managers of the Society; for they have done all that man could do to obtain the funds necessary to erect a monument to the memory of Washington, commensurate with his greatness. That the people have failed to contribute to this object, is as true as it is lamentable. It is unjust to charge the board with the want of zeal on the part of those to whose patriotism and gratitude, they made the strongest and most frequent appeals; and it was far from being their wish, by asking for a small portion of public ground as a site, to identify the Government with it. They wanted the particular spot of ground asked for, because it was the most eligible, for a monument, in the city where it was to be erected; and they were supposed to be the best judges of that eligibility. The mere conjecture that the "collecting agents" had been unfaithful, was not sufficient without positive proof, to justify the rejection of the bill. Had the Ohio Senators taken the trouble to inquire, they would have found that by all these agents, bonds, with heavy penalties, were given, and that they and their sureties could be sued upon them, if they failed to make correct returns. They could, morover, have perceived that, though a single county in Ohio had ontributed \$1000, the example of that county had had but very little effect upon the rest of the State, when but \$6700 was the whole amount of the contribution it made. The amount to be contributed by each individual, was transed to one dotter, but 7 out of 10 contributed nothing, and many did not give more than the eighth and fourth of a dollar. Some States have contributed nothing, and others next to nothing. Not a cent has been received from Georgia, Tennessee, Michigan, &c.; and I believe that from Rhode Island about \$150; and from the whole State of New Hampshire not more than \$5 were obtained. The Board has, however, prepared a correct statement of its receipts from all quarters to be laid before the Senate and the people of the United States, from which it will be seen how very erroneous and preposterous were the bold assertions and conjectured reasoning of the Ohio Senators. I agree with the editor in the opinion that the "odium and responsibility of opposing this noble object are with the Senate," as well as with the Ohio Senators; for they should not have suffered their minds to be swayed Mr. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, by leave, presented a memorial of mechanics lately employed in the construction of the new Treasury building, as follows:

by the hazardous declamations without proof or investigation of men who know as little about the affairs and proceedings of the Association, as they seem to have been reckless in what they asserted. The editor and the Ohio Senators may sneer at

the "noble object:" but noble it unquestionably was to redeem the character of the country from obloquy and disgrace; and it ill becomes them, though it seems now to be the desire of those who pretend to revere the memory of Washington, to denounce every attempt to honor that memory. The "abortion" of which the editor speaks was the fault of the people and not of the association; and the managers were too well acquainted with the abortive attempt of the government in 1798, to erect a monument to Washington, to apply to Congress for any other aid than that of granting an acre of ground out 227 acres which had originally cost but a trifle. Their design for asking for the ground was to obviate the objection that the monument would never be commenced; and then to make another appeal to the people to complete it. They neither expected nor desired any thing from a government that has 40 years neglected to honor the memory of the father of his countrywhile it has expended millions in an inglorious attempt to banish a handfull of poor Indians from their own lands, and bestowed more than would erect three monuments, on a parcel of Polish emigrants, who have been, according to the language of the law, transported." There is a great discrepancy between the language reported to have been employed by the Ohio Senators, in the Globe of Saturday, and that used by the editor, by authority, in his paper of Tuesday. In the latter, he says that he is authorized "to say that not the slightest imputation was cast upon the Managers of the Monument Association, much less 'swindling' as the Intelligencer has it."-Now, what says Senator Allen, according to the reporter of the Globe, of whose accuracy I have no doubt? He throws out broad insinuations of peculation against the managers and officers of the society; and then remarks, Mr. Norvell, "seemed to suppose that the observations he made might hurt somebody's feelings. He did not care if he did-he did not care about patching them up," &c. The two Ohio Senators had justly rendered themselves obnoxious to censure, and you were perfectly justifiable as a friend to truth, to repel their offensive imputations against gentlemen whose integrity was unmpeachable, and whose exertions in a noble cause should have received praise rather than insult.

In conclusion I must remark that the correspondent of the Baltimore Sun has undertaken with the same recklessness as the Ohio Senators, to make assertions in relation to the society and its agents that are equally absurd and untrue. No agent not appointed by the board has ever collected a cent. If such a thing had been attempted, it would soon have been communicated to the board, or have been known to the commissioned collector, who would immediately have arrested his career. The statements of this correspondent are always characterised by great recklessness and disregard of truth.

A FRIEND TO THE SOCIETY.

The following description of the first voyage of Columbus, is the most thrilling and graphic of any we have ever seen. And the felicity with which the poet has interwoven the incident of the first voyage of a steamer belonging to the Old World, meeting with a ship, bearing the name of Columbus, and coming directly from the Island of his tomb, has rarely been surpassed.

"The Great Western stopped her wheels, and the Providence run along side to take off the remaining passenger. While this was in progress, and from the numbers, it necessarily occupied some time, the other boosts, all gathered close around her like a convoy around the Admiral, and while thus grouped, a fine ship, the Christopher Colon, from the Havanna, came in from sea, all sails set, and added not a little to the picture by rounding to, as she passed, to permit her way-farers to admire the unwonted pageant."

N. Y. American, May 8, 1838.

THE VOYAGE OF COLUMBUS, AND THE GREAT WESTERN.

The First by CANVARR, and by STEAM !" "Oh! for a sail on fancy's wing,
"O'er silver seas mid pearly isles,
"Where brilliant birds untiring sing,

"And nature wears her sweetest smiles—
"Where nymphs in beauty grace the world,
"And "El Doradas" flash with gold!"

Thus thought Castilia's noble host, When thronging to Columbus' bark: But when had sank their lovely coast, And round them Ocean thundered dark, Where ne'er the boldest prow had been (Save when the tempest drove) 'till then .-

Their fairy visions died away, And settled o'er their minds a gloom They trembled at the Ocean's play And in its hollows read their doom. Still to the west without dismay The Pilot held his pathless way.

Nor storms, nor waves, nor threats, nor fears, Nor needle varying from the pole, Nor craven pilot's taunting jeers, Nor Monk's dread curses on his soul, Nor wasting stores, nor sickness' power, Could shake him in that trying hour! Westward he held his changeless course,

With faith as strong as that of old; And when the tempest muttered hoarse, And wild the angry billows rolled. With patience at the helm he stood And rode triumphant o'er the flood !

Though some declared they "sailed down hill O'er which they never could return ;" Though death grinned ghastly at him still, He spread his sails nor felt concern; And off, as day her banners furled. He watched for an expected world!

The hour drew near! Three thousand miles Of leaping waters lashed to foam, Spread out between him and the Isles Where hardiest Pilots dared to roam ; A hundred signs of land swept by, And shadows marked the western sky

Cavils, and scorn, and curses now. All, all are lost in thoughts of land! In deep remorse the guilty bow And kiss their injured leader's hand : Joy! joy! the mighty task is o'er, And kings and priests shall doubt no more

Midnight comes on with short'ned sail; The Caravels hold on their way; The sick man with his cheeks all pale Now creeps on deck to watch the day : While glancing up the western sky, A watchlight greets the leader's eye !

Hark ! 'tis the Pinta's cannon wakes The stillness of the thrilling hour ! Joy! from every bosombreaks— The road crowned hills in beauty tower; Day dawns, and with their canvass furled, They take possession of a World!

Thus in the early days arose The cloud that hid the blooming west, And showed a nation armed with bows-A painted race in fancy drest; Whose warriors, as they fearless trod, Called no one master, save their God.

Three hundred years have rolled away, Since o'er the waves the tempest-tost, Amid the morning's shadows grey, Looked out upon a world long lost ;-And, where dense forests waved in gloom, Vast cities smile and vineyards bloom.

'Tis eve : and o'er Manhattan's Isle The length'ning shadows slowly creep; The hills in spring's fresh verdure smile And countless vessels crowd the deep; While o'er the city's spires is rolled A dusky mantle tinged with gold.

Weehawken from her leafy bowers Now faintly meets the curious sight; And green Hoboken, decked with flowers, Gives back the boatman's carol light; While rich and poor and bond and free Look out upon the distant sea.

From Albion's storied Isle she speeds Majestic'ly her lightning way; And now the last green wave recedes-And now she parts the silver bay; While high old England's banner floats To greet a thousand welcome notes.

The problem's solved-'tis not a dream, Conceived in wild enthusiast's brain ;-Old ocean owns his conqueror STEAM! And harmless rears his angry mane : Dark grow the Narrows-see! appears The mightiest of the Pioneers!

Lo! from the Queen of western Isles. Where Colon in his glory sleeps-(Where nature in her brightness smiles On blooming plains, and wood crown'd steeps;) His Spirit soars, o'er vonder sail, Waves his proud name, and woes the gale !

How glorious the transient hours When on the wave THEY proudly meet (Where the great western city towers, With commerce smiling at her feet;) And greeting kind, lay beam to beam, The First by CANVASS, and by STEAM!

Washington, June, 1838.

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